



澜沧江-湄公河环境合作中心
Lancang-Mekong Environmental Cooperation Center

Newsletter

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Green Lancang-Mekong Initiative: Roundtable Dialogue on Green, Low-carbon and Sustainable Infrastructure Session 1: Low Carbon Infrastructure Promotes Regional and Global Climate Governance Experts' Opinions

On April 21, 2022, the Green Lancang-Mekong Initiative: Roundtable Dialogue on Green, Low-carbon and Sustainable Infrastructure was held by Lancang-Mekong Environmental Cooperation Center (LMEC)/Foreign Environmental Cooperation center (FECO), Ministry of Ecology and Environment, under the guidance of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) in Beijing in the form of hybrid meeting. Nearly 300 representatives from MEE and provincial ecological and environmental departments, climate and environment departments of Mekong countries, UN agencies in China, relevant international organizations, research institutions and the private sector attended the meeting.

The first topic of the meeting is focused on facilitating regional and global climate governance with low-carbon infrastructure, sharing practices on low-carbon development and addressing climate change in the Lancang-Mekong countries, and promoting knowledge exchanges on climate change. The views of relevant experts are summarized as below.

WANG Qian

Programme Management Officer, UNEP



Climate change is having a significant impact on both the human system and natural system in Asia. The infrastructure system not only drives economic growth and plays a critical role in global actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change, but also is related to all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), directly or indirectly influencing the achievement of 92% of the 169 specific sustainable development targets. Therefore, it is an urgent need of the Lancang-Mekong region to actively participate in the construction of a global climate governance system, develop sustainable infrastructure, and support climate resilience investments.



Dr. HENG Chan Thoeun

Deputy Secretary General, National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

Natural disasters such as droughts and floods are the most obvious manifestations of Cambodia's exposure to the impacts of climate change. Cambodia's capability to cope with climate change is severely constrained by its agriculture-based economic structure, limited human, technical and financial resources, and weak infrastructure. In response, in 2021, Cambodia released its *Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN)*, forming a cross-sector policy tool to guide Cambodia's future policy and investment decisions. By implementing the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), the Cambodian Ministry of Environment also promotes investments in and deployment of low-carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure, so as to achieve low-carbon and sustainable economic growth.

QIAN Zhaohui

Associate Research Fellow Lancang-Mekong Environmental Cooperation Center / Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center



China has been continuously pushing forward its efforts in addressing climate change and has achieved a significant reduction in carbon emission intensity, optimization of energy mix and industrial structure, and continuous improvement of institutional mechanisms for low-carbon development. At the same time, the Chinese government has actively participated in global climate governance, carried out in-depth South-South cooperation on climate change, and led a new pattern of global climate governance with Chinese ideas and practices. The Lancang-Mekong Environmental Cooperation Center will share its experience and intellectual achievements in climate governance with the Lancang-Mekong countries through the Knowledge Hub for South-South Cooperation on Climate Change and Lancang-Mekong Knowledge Hub for Low-Carbon, Green and Sustainable Infrastructure to achieve common development.

BounEua Khamphilavanh
Deputy Director,
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Laos



Laos is highly vulnerable to climate change, both geographically and economically. Therefore, through the core top-level policy framework such as the 9th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan and the National Green Development Strategy, the country is committed to enhancing climate resilience on the one hand, and striving to achieve low and net-zero emission targets by 2030 and 2050 respectively on the other, starting from four areas: forestry, energy, agriculture and waste management.



Dr. San Win
Director of the Environmental Conservation Department,
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental
Conservation, Myanmar

Myanmar attaches great importance to the environment and climate issues, and has made the environment one of the seven strategic pillars of the National Comprehensive Development Plan (2011-2030), striving to build a climate-resilient and low-carbon society. Under the policy framework of the *National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan for Myanmar*, the *National Policy and Strategy to Address Climate Change*, and the *Green Economy Policy and Strategic Framework for Myanmar*, the country sets goals to mitigate climate change in the areas of energy, agriculture, forestry, etc., and take climate adaptation actions in agriculture and natural resources, health and disaster risk, urban development planning, education and training, researches, etc. to help cope with climate change at national and regional level and then achieve low-carbon sustainable development goals.

Chompunut Songkhao
Environmental Official, Professional Level
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand



Thailand is actively involved in climate governance and has taken a series of measures to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2065. By drafting the *Climate Change Act*, the country develops the Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory Management System and the website of the monitoring system of intended nationally determined contributions, and promotes the implementation of the *Paris Agreement* to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Thailand highly values equity in its development and transformation, and strives to promote low-carbon and sustainable development of society; it is committed to promoting green and prosperous development of the country and facilitating the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by encouraging broad participation of the public sector, private sector, academic institutions, people in the community and the international community.

Pham Nam Hung Official, Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam



To close the gap in achieving the *Paris Agreement* targets, Vietnam has developed a more ambitious 2030 Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) as well as a timeline and a roadmap. Under the framework of climate change strategies, energy development plans, and environmental protection regulations, the country is actively taking climate change mitigation measures, gradually building the domestic carbon market, and upgrading high carbon emission technology and equipment to support the achievement of the 2050 carbon neutrality target. Vietnam also promotes low-carbon and sustainable infrastructure investment and green, high-quality national development by strengthening urban low-carbon infrastructure management, promoting low-carbon transportation transition, accelerating the deployment of renewable energies, etc.



LIU Zhe Director of Research Data and Innovation World Resources Institute Beijing Office

The legal and policy frameworks as well as experience in actions of the Lancang-Mekong countries in achieving low-carbon development and addressing climate change are of great significance to countries in the region to realize their respective low-carbon development goals. It is hoped that all parties could use the Lancang-Mekong Environmental Cooperation Center as a bridge, and provide more green, low-carbon and sustainable knowledge products to the governments, research institutions, enterprises and the public in the Lancang-Mekong region through the Lancang-Mekong Knowledge Hub for Low-Carbon, Green and Sustainable Infrastructure.

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About LMEC: Lancang-Mekong Environmental Cooperation(LMEC), established in 2017 in Beijing, China, aims to boost the capacity of environmental governance of each country and achieve regional sustainable development through the promotion of environmental cooperation among the Lancang-Mekong Countries.